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TO ADVERTISERS. While The Missoulian takes every reasonable precaution to guard against typographical errors in its advertising columns, printers are but human and we will not be responsible for errors which may inadvertently occur.

MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1914.

Some positive, persisting fools we know. Who, if once wrong, will needs be always so.

LOOKING UP

"It's always morning somewhere."

It has been said that wise men change their minds and fools never do. That is true in the estimation of every one of us, provided the other fellow changes his mind to agree with our own view.

So long have the express companies imposed upon us that most of us have come to believe them the necessities which they claim they are. This mental condition made it easy to accept the mournful declaration of the company and almost did we regret that we had ever wrought an injustice so grave as that of the creation of the parcel post.

Then we began to lose our momentary sympathy for the United States Express company and we dried our tears. The wall of the old Platt concern was really a cry of "woe!" and was not genuine. The passing alarm which we felt left no lasting impression.

The American Express company, right in the face of the scandalous outrage perpetrated by us in establishing parcel-post rates, has decided to erect a two-million-dollar building upon its two-million-dollar site in the heart of New York.

A NATION WOUNDED

Not in a captious spirit or in a mood personally hostile to the president, the Philadelphia North American discusses Dr. Wilson's remarkable plea for support of the toll-repeal measure, which he based upon the ground that, right or wrong, it is a necessary expedient.

These are startling assertions. If President Wilson has discovered that the exemption of American coastwise vessels would be an economic mistake, and also that such concession to our domestic commerce in our own waterway would be an international breach of faith, surely it is his duty to acquaint the American people with those unanswerable arguments for his recently formed decision.

But when, without argument or explanation, he demands repudiation, "right or wrong," of a policy adopted by the preceding administration, upheld by former Presidents Taft and Roosevelt, enacted by a democratic house and a republican senate, indorsed by the democratic speaker, the democratic house leader and by Mr. Wilson himself when a candidate; sustained by competent British authority and approved by the majority of the American people—and when the most conspicuous of his supporters are the interests back of the transcontinental railroads—in these conditions, we submit, the president asks more than he has any right to ask and more than patriotism can give.

The other statements and implications of his address were unusual, but this was, we say, unnatural and lamentable. For it furnished the first instance in which a personage of influence has advised that the United States should yield to foreign pressure, "right or wrong"; that this nation should, in effect, pay tribute to another power, lest, in default of that, it be placed in a position where it could not meet other international problems. Surely a more astounding utterance never emanated from a president of the United States.

Friends of President Wilson and his administration deceive themselves if they believe that this humiliating incident has not sunken deep into the patriotic soul of the average American citizen. They are woefully mistaken if they think, because the murmurs have not grown loud enough to reach their ears, that there is widespread acquiescence in the course adopted. The truth is that the president has put his heel upon the patriotic nerve of this nation; and though there may be no outcry, that nerve is bruised and quivering.

It is needless to say that we do not attribute his action to railroad influence or to lack of the purest patriotism. Our belief is simply that he has lost his perspective. His vision is so intent upon our Mexican entanglements that he cannot see the broader issues that touch the very life and future of the nation. The immediate difficulties seem to him the over-shadowing problem and their solution the most vital task of his administration. Yet greater far than these things, outweighing them immeasurably in importance and far-reaching influence, is the preservation of the national spirit, which he has weakened by his intemperate and unjustifiable utterance.

President Wilson might profitably study the record of his democratic predecessor, Grover Cleveland. That president's policies touching economic problems are remembered chiefly by historians, but what he did toward the assertion of national honor and the elevation of national prestige lives in the mind of every American. The one outstanding act of his two administrations was his message to Great Britain and the world at a time when this country was ill prepared to enforce its decrees.

Today the United States is practically sovereign upon this continent, and its fiat is law upon the subjects to which it confines its interposition. Europe obeyed the mandate; and the utterance of Grover Cleveland did more to uphold American honor abroad and at home than the work of any other executive since Lincoln.

The North American is no partisan critic of President Wilson. We recognize his patriotic purpose and sincerely desire the success of his administration. But however admirable his intent and however great his service in other directions, we must deplore his manner of handling this Panama question.

To charge the nation and its representatives with deliberate bad faith, to demand the reversal of a well-considered policy, "right or wrong," and to urge that the United States purchase foreign friendship by yielding tribute under pressure—such a course is more than a political blunder; it is an insidious peril to this country's prestige and to that spirit of nationalism which is the very soul of the American people.

his conclusion, and a mighty, free, magnanimous and noble gentleman. The truth is, the president himself has lost sight of the main point in this controversy—the selfish equation that moves other nations to a wish to minimize our benefits from the building of the canal and magnify their own benefits. It is exactly that selfish equation which puts a limitation on questions which the United States can justly submit to international arbitration.

The president's weakness in not standing up for the rights of the American people in the use of their own canal has brought on the foreign clamor now pointed to by him as the main reason why we should yield to foreign interests. When, under the Taft administration, the United States asserted its right to free the canal and exempt its coastwise shipping from payment of tolls, foreign objections, which had never been more than half-hearted, ceased altogether.

After the house had passed the canal act, and while that measure was pending in the senate, Great Britain, in a note of July 8, 1912, addressed to the secretary of state, made this significant admission: "If the trade should be so regulated as to make it certain that only bona fide coastwise traffic which was reserved for United States vessels would be benefited by this exemption, it may be that no objection could be taken."

This was the diplomatic way of saying that Britain had reached a conviction that she could not, in justice or logic, further oppose the right of the United States to exempt its coastwise traffic. This record from the files of the state department was laid before the senate by Secretary Knox, and inscribed in the Congressional Record of July 13, 1912.

In the British note from which the foregoing excerpt is taken, Britain held to her contention that the exemption of all vessels of the United States was a violation of the treaty, and then conceded that as to the coastwise trade they could probably make no exception. Britain has, therefore, reserved her right to continue her protest against exemption of ships engaged in the international trade, but has waived her right to object to exemption of coastwise vessels.

It is not surprising that a large and able wing of his own party is lined up against the president on this momentous issue, the greatest question in the judgment of Speaker Clark, that has come before congress in his 20 years of congressional service. For able minds in all parties foresee that vastly more is at stake than is involved in the mere laying of tolls on our coastwise traffic. They are firmly convinced that the doctrines laid down by the president, if once ratified by congress, would rise up again—and again to vex and cripple us in our foreign relations.

Another dangerous doctrine is that asserted by the president on Thursday, that in case the rights and interests of the United States happen to run counter to the selfish interests of the other powers, and the other powers unambiguously demand our surrender, we should gracefully yield to their wishes.

Seattle, March 29.—Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield arrived from Portland today and will remain here until Wednesday morning, attending to business connected with his department. The secretary is establishing a Pacific coast bureau of fisheries in Seattle as well as an office for the extension of foreign trade. He is especially interested in the protection and development of the Alaska fisheries and the charting and lighting of Alaska waters. The secretary will address the King County Democratic club Monday night. He will leave for Tacoma Wednesday morning.

Portland, Ore., March 29.—Virgil Hinshaw, chairman of the national prohibition committee, arrived in Portland today and intends to devote the next two months to organizing the prohibition campaign to make Oregon dry, which is to be waged from now until the general election.

Tokio, March 29.—The emperor has offered the premiership to Prince Ito Hirobumi, a member of the house of peers, but it is believed that the prince will decline. Should he accept, the hopes of the radicals for a pure party cabinet would be greatly lessened. Since the resignation of the Yamamoto ministry on March 24, the names of several prominent statesmen, including Count Okuma, have been mentioned in connection with the formation of a new cabinet.

Plenty of Time Will Be Allowed Every Participant to Prepare and Send in His Set of Answers in The Game of Song and Story "It Pleases and It Pays."

There is nearly three weeks left for deliberation and preparation for all. This means those who start now or who started early in the game need be in no particular hurry. Take all the time you want up to the day that all answers MUST be filed.

Here Is a Fortune Will You Share It?

- First Grand Prize \$100 in gold Second Prize \$50 in gold Third Prize \$50 in gold Fourth Prize \$20 in gold Fifth Prize \$15 in gold Six Prizes of \$10 each \$60 in gold Fifteen Prizes of \$5 each \$75 in gold Forty Prizes at \$2.50 each \$100 in gold Fifty-five Prizes at \$1 each \$55 in gold

HIS INDIAN WARDS NO JOY FOR UNCLE

Annual Report of Cato Sells, Indian Commissioner, Presents Interesting Facts in Connection With Same Old Problems and Some New Ones Concerning Nation's Redmen.

That the Indian country under the jurisdiction of the Indian office of the government has an area as large as that of all the New England states and the state of New York combined, and that there are approximately 300,000 Indians whose combined property is estimated to be worth about \$90,000,000, comprises some of the opening statements of the annual report of Commissioner Cato Sells of the Indian bureau—the 32nd annual report of the bureau of Indian affairs, covering the period from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.

The commissioner deals at length with the many problems that have confronted his office for years. He calls special attention to the need of more and better school facilities. Health conditions, he says, are deplorable, the death rate among the reds being twice that of the entire area of the United States, the Indians suffering most from tuberculosis.

Special attention is called to the water right situation and congress is urged to make sufficient appropriations to carry the Indian reclamation systems now planned to speedy completion.

The administration of the Indian forest lands, the commissioner says, so that it will supply a substantial revenue for agricultural development and yet be maintained as a perpetual lumber and fuel supply and for watershed protection, is one of the most vexing problems of his office.

On the Spur of the Moment

By ROY K. MOULTON.

The Spring Hat. Whence and what art thou, ridiculous shape? A month ago a woman wore Velvet with gauzy drapes. Or a man's Fedora. Or something with a stack of violets and things.

Unhoned and Unsung. Scene shifters. Second cooks in hotels. Painters (house). Section hands. Advertising poets. Lieutenant governors. State managers. Bill posters. Moving picture operators. Mr. Marie Corelli.

ENGLAND CONCEDED OUR RIGHT

(From the Spokesman-Review.) President Wilson said to senators and representatives Thursday that the opposition to his policy of yielding to Britain were "losing sight of the main point," and that main point, as he sees it, is in the unanimous opposition of countries wanting large use of the canal to exemption from tolls of our domestic commerce, carried in American vessels in the coastwise trade.

REDFIELD IN SEATTLE ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS

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PROHIBITION LEADER OPENS COAST BATTLE

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PRINCE WILL DECLINE

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Let Us Put a New Top on Your Car. Let us furnish you with a top that will last long as the car itself—a handsome, smart-looking top that adds to the car's appearance, and gives perfect protection against all kinds of weather.

CIVIL SERVICE TESTS TO BE GIVEN IN APRIL

A number of important civil service examinations will be held in Missoula next month. Among these is one to qualify male stenographers for the field service. This test comes on April 15. Great difficulty is met in procuring a sufficient number of men to fill vacancies as they occur, and stenographers, possessing the required qualifications, are urged to enter the examination.

ITALY IS THREATENED WITH ANOTHER STRIKE

Rome, March 29.—Another general railroad strike is threatened in Italy. Eighty thousand railroad employees are agitating for an amelioration of their conditions of employment, which would represent an increase of \$16,000,000 in the state budget.

LIVESTOCK DECREASES

Springfield, Ill., March 28.—The 19th annual report of the Illinois Livestock commission shows a big decrease in Illinois livestock. There was a falling off of more than 1,000,000 hogs for 1913 as compared with 1908.